

Clear Tonight. Cloudy
Tomorrow.

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DECENCY DEMANDS LAWS TO PROVIDE MEAT INSPECTION

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Neill Report Sent to Congress Shows Revolting Conditions in Packing Houses.

PROMPT AND DRASTIC
LEGISLATION IS URGED

Stories of Filth and Pollution Fully Sustained by President's Special Agents.



CHARLES P. NEILL,

Points In The President's Message Calling For Meat Inspection Laws.

The conditions shown to exist in the Chicago stock yards are revolting.

It is imperatively necessary in the interest of health and decency that they should be radically changed.

Under the existing law it is wholly impossible to secure satisfactory results.

Stock yards and packing houses are not kept even reasonably clean.

Law needed to enable Government officials to inspect meat from the hoof to the can.

Expense of such inspection should be paid by a fee levied on each animal slaughtered.

"I urge the immediate enactment into law of provisions commonly known as the Beveridge amendment."

Disclosures so horrifying as to be almost beyond belief, are made in the special report on the Chicago packing houses prepared by Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, and James B. Reynolds, of New York, and submitted to Congress today by President Roosevelt. In his message accompanying the report, the President characterized conditions found by the two investigators as "revolting," and urges immediate and drastic legislation, "in the interests of health and decency." He not only recommends the passage of the so-called Beveridge amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, but threatens to destroy the foreign business of the packers, should Congress fail to provide for Federal inspection of meats at all stages of preparation. In the event of such failure, the President says that he will be "compelled to order that inspection labels and certificates on canned products shall not be used hereafter." Without these labels the products will be excluded from European markets.

STORY OF FILTH AND POLLUTION.

The Neill-Reynolds report is not nice reading. It is a story of filth and pollution.

Some of the statements made are actually sickening. The packers are charged with displaying absolute disregard, not only of the accepted rules of sanitation and cleanliness, but also those of common decency.

In describing dirty conditions in the meat-handling rooms and the disgusting practices of the employees, the two investigators have been compelled to use plain language. They tell only what they actually saw during their two and a half weeks visit in Packingtown. Numerous affidavits were presented to them, most of which were rejected, as being beyond the possibility of verification in the limited time at their disposal. Attention is called by both the President and the investigators that the present report is only preliminary, and that certain grave charges, especially those in connection with the alleged improper use of chemicals and dyes in "doctoring" meats that otherwise would have to be discarded, are still the subject of inquiry.

MORE THAN SUSTAIN ALLEGATIONS.

However, the report submitted today more than sustains the most serious allegations that have been made by independent investigators respecting the lack of sanitation and cleanliness, and shows graphically that the present system of government inspection is entirely inadequate to prevent germ-laden meat products being thrown generally on the market at home as well as abroad.

Prefacing their report with the remark that they have restricted their statements to "those practices and conditions which we found most common, and not confined to a single house or class of houses," the investigators proceed first to describe the conditions of the yards. They say that the pavements are mostly of brick, laid with deep grooves between them, which inevitably fill up with manure and refuse. "Such pavements," they declare, "cannot be properly cleaned, and is slimy and malodorous when wet, yielding clouds of ill-smelling dust when dry."

The President's Message.

The Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith the report of James Brownson Reynolds and Commissioner Charles P. Neill, the special committee whom I appointed to investigate into the conditions in the stock yards of Chicago, and report thereon to me. This report is of a preliminary nature. I submit it to you now because it shows the urgent need of immediate action by the Congress in the direction of providing a drastic and thoroughgoing inspection by the Federal Government of all stock yards and packing

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

MEN IN AMBUSH SHOOT GUARDS AT COAL MINES

Fired on While Marching Through the Woods at Night.

FIGHT RAGED IN RAVINE

Four Men Wounded in Fusillade of Bullets From Men on Hill-sides.

STEUERENVILLE, Ohio, June 4.—Two guards and two miners were shot down and seriously wounded early this morning at the Glens Run Coal Company's mines. The attack was made on the guards from ambush while they were being transferred from Plum Run to Bradley, where an effort was being made to have them start the mines. There were thirty-three guards. It is estimated that the attacking party numbered 250. The guards have been employed at the Plum Run mines, which have been successfully operated with non-union men. Today it was decided to start the Bradley mine, a few miles distant.

Attacked in the Woods.

The guards were marching single file through a ravine in the woods when a single shot startled them into a halt. The shot was followed by a fusillade of bullets. A dozen guards dropped. Two were hurt. The guards returned the fire and the attacking party of strike sympathizers fell back. The guards then retreated to Dillonvale, bearing the two wounded men.

They declare that they saw two miners borne away by their comrades and believe they were killed. Sheriff Voorhees was immediately called upon for aid and he sent a telegram to the governor at Columbus asking that troops be sent. Later, however, matters quieted down and the request was countermanded.

Fired on From Hill-sides.

The guards were marching single file, spread out, when the strikers fired on them from the hill-sides. They were directed by miners who had served in the Polish and Austrian armies. The rear guard and four colored cooks broke out at the first shots and ran back to Plum Run, others stood their ground and returned the fire. In all about 80 shots were fired before the fusillade stopped, owing to the exhaustion of ammunition, when both sides left the grounds.

BURTON RESIGNS FROM THE SENATE

Resolution to Expel May Now Be Passed Over.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Senator Burton has resigned from the United States Senate.

No information as to the resignation of Senator Burton had been received up to 1:30 o'clock this afternoon by the Vice President or the officers of the Senate. Senator Long said he knew nothing of the action of his colleague.

Action upon Senator Burton's resolution to expel Senator Burton was to have been taken tomorrow in the Committee on Privileges and Elections, but now that the resignation has been filed the matter will be passed over by the committee. It is believed in the Senate. Chairman Burrows of the committee said to a reporter of The Times: "If Mr. Burton has resigned, the committee will do nothing further about the matter."

It is probable that the Vice President Privileges and Elections will receive quite general in the central and the rect telegraphic information of the resignation during the day.

RICH WORCESTER MAN PUTS END TO LIFE

WORCESTER, Mass., June 4.—James Butler, aged 54, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this city, committed suicide at 3 o'clock this morning, by shooting himself in the right ear. He died instantly. His health is believed to have been the cause.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The weather is unsettled, except in the Eastern States, and showers have been quite general in the central and the Southern and Western portions of the country. Temperatures, as a rule, are higher and above the seasonal average, except in the North Pacific States and in portions of the Southwest. The weather will be partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday in the East and Ohio Valley, with showers indicated in the South and the lower lake region.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 73
12 noon 73
1 p. m. 73

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 73
12 noon 73
1 p. m. 73

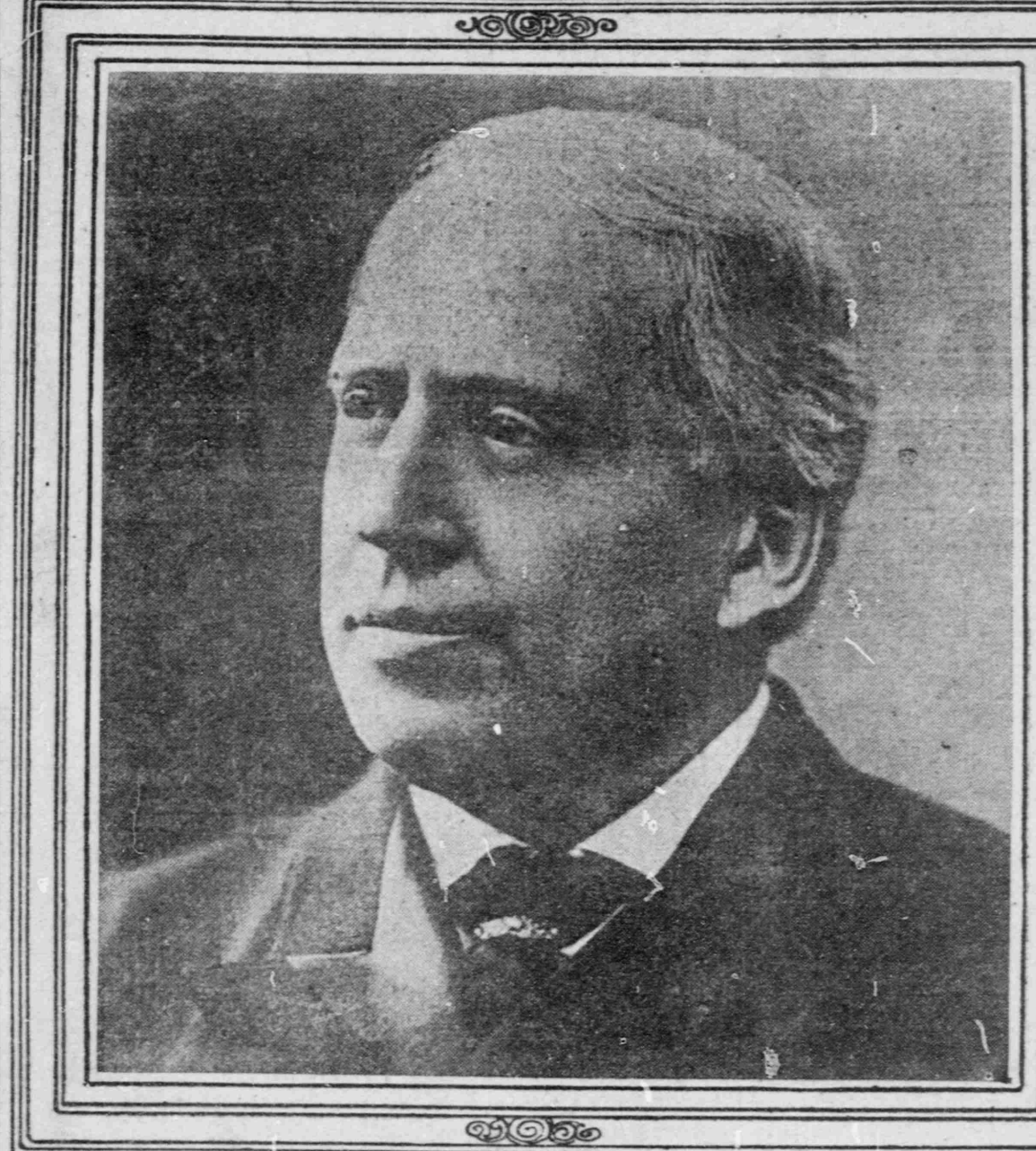
SUN TABLE.

Sun sets today 7:20
Sun rises tomorrow 4:52

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today 5:24 p. m.
Low tide today 12:12 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 5:17 a. m.
Low tide tomorrow 12:12 p. m.

SENATOR ARTHUR GORMAN DEAD; END WAS SUDDEN THIS MORNING



SENATOR ARTHUR PUE GORMAN,

Dead Maryland Statesman, Who Began His Career as a Page in the United States Senate, and Who Has Been a Recognized Democratic Leader for a Quarter of a Century.

Zelayas Are Separated, Romance Is Shattered

Bride Back in Washington—Father Intimated That Son of President of Nicaragua Was Not Able to Support a Wife.

Another international romance has been shattered, and while the groom of a few weeks ago remains in New York, his bride is back in Washington becoming the day she ever met him.

Alphonse Zelaya, son of the President of Nicaragua, and his wife, formerly Miss Margaretta Baker, have separated. The romantic circumstances under which their courtship was conducted and the marriage consummated are to the young couple a mocking memory and both are viewing the situation from the standpoint of cold facts with every vestige of romance eliminated.

Four weeks ago Mrs. Zelaya returned to her home in Washington from New York. She was ill and went at once to the home of Dr. William W. Baker, from where she was married last March. After remaining there two weeks she again returned to New York, apparently to join her husband, but now she is again in Washington.

According to the statements of friends of the Bakers Mrs. Zelaya is not the daughter of Dr. William W. Baker, but has been a member of his family since she was a small child. It is said she had not been legally adopted, but was regarded as such, and given every advantage that could be extended to her.

Dr. Baker Talks.

In speaking of Mrs. Zelaya's return to Washington, and the reports of ill treatment of her by Zelaya, Dr. Baker today said:

"I have brought my daughter back because of young Zelaya's apparent inability to care for her. He has not made much effort to work, and the resources that I believed he possessed have not developed. I thought it would be better for her and better for him, because, relieved of her care, he might succeed in improving his own material condition."

"What the future will bring forth I have no means of knowing, but just now there has been no determination to bring suit for divorce or the annulment of the marriage. I know nothing of any ill treatment of his wife by young Zelaya. She has made no such complaint to me."

"Mrs. Zelaya is not at my residence, but she is in Washington."

The romance concerning these two young people attracted wide notice last winter, and interest in their affairs continued until they were married, in March.

Beginning of Romance.

Young Zelaya came to this country some months ago to take a course in military training at West Point. While on a leave of absence in Washington he met Miss Baker, who lived in the same boarding house at which he was stop-

ping. It was apparently a case of love at first sight and the young people determined to get married. In some way word of their intention reached the ears of the Nicaraguan legation in this city and one night when young Zelaya and Miss Baker were sitting quietly in the parlor of their boarding house deciding on which flat they would rent, the prospective bridegroom was ruthlessly torn from the side of his sweetheart by officers of the law, who were supposed to be acting under orders from the Nicaraguan legation. Zelaya was imprisoned that night, Friday, December 13, in a room in the Cairo, and kept there until the following Sunday morning, when he was taken South and put aboard a steamer bound for Nicaragua. Before going aboard, however, he sent a cheering message to Miss Baker, re-avowing his love and telling her, he would return to claim her for his bride.

When the little story was about to be forgotten, young Zelaya, weeks afterward, arrived in Washington. He said he had obtained his father's consent to the marriage and had immediately returned to this country, but had become ill in New Orleans with appendicitis, and for four weeks he had been in a hospital. Shortly after that the young people were married in the home of Dr. Baker and sent on their honeymoon with many good wishes.

JERSEY BARN BURNER AROUSES THE FARMERS

Posse on Trail of a Mysterious Midnight Incendiary Near Vincentown.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., June 4.—Constable Nelson Peak is leading a posse of citizens, who started out early this morning in search of an incendiary who made life miserable last night for farmers living along the line from Kirby's Mills to Vincentown.

Last night at 11 o'clock a telephone message was sent from Albert Woolston's residence to Medford, stating that a barn on the farm of Charles Eyras had been set on fire. The fire was extinguished. At 5 o'clock this morning the same barn was again set on fire, some loose straw having been placed at the door and ignited. Farm hands extinguished the blaze and a posse was organized to search the neighborhood.

"At midnight all farmers in that section were notified to watch their property during the night, and shotguns took a prominent part in the vigil. The entire farming section from Medford to Vincentown is aroused.

BEAVERS WAS TOLD TO PURCHASE THE DOREMUS MACHINE

So Instructed According to Witness By Postmaster General.

When H. Clayton Graff, a Government witness, resumed the stand this morning, being the second week of the trial of former State Senator George E. Green, of New York, and Willard D. Doremus of this city, under indictment, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government and bribing a Government official, Attorney Worthington, for the defense, in his cross-examination of Graff, brought out that the witness had seen several memoranda from the Postmaster General to Beavers directing the latter to purchase Doremus canceling machines. Witness said those memoranda relative to canceling machines, were left in files.

No Name Attached.

One of the orders which came from the Postmaster General, witness said, had no name attached, but the writing was from Postmaster General Smith. The District Attorney objected to this and the answer was stricken out.

Attorney Worthington brought out that Beavers received instructions about purchasing canceling machines from the Postmaster General, and that the instructions came in the form of memoranda, which were placed on the files. Witness said he did not mention to the District Attorney the memorandum of May 1, 1906, because the District Attorney did not ask him, and he only answered the questions asked by the District Attorney. This memorandum referred to was the order from Postmaster General Smith for the hundred Doremus canceling machines.

Green Saw Beavers.

Witness said he had seen Green in Beavers' office several times, and that he, witness, had been called in by Beavers to explain about the machines, but other persons who did business with the salaries and allowances division often called to see Beavers about supplies ordered by this division.

On redirect examination by the District Attorney, witness said he did not know that any orders for canceling machines were issued while Mr. Beavers was away on leave. Witness said his office of the Postmaster General to his desk were of various kinds, but witness could not recall all the details of the memoranda.

Hugh F. Taggart, of the District Attorney's office, said, on May 15, 1906, he prepared four telegrams, one of which was a notice to Arthur H. Whitlock that the Green-Doremus trial had been postponed for a few days. For what purpose, Taggart was called to give this brief statement did not appear. Former First Assistant Postmaster General W. M. Johnson, of New Jersey, gave a brief account of the duties

(Continued on Second Page.)

Heart Failure Immediate Cause of Death Following His Long Illness.

WIFE AND DAUGHTER WERE AT THE BEDSIDE

Maryland Statesman Had Been Ill Since Last January But Death Came Unexpectedly.

Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland, died suddenly from heart failure at his Washington home, 1432 K street northwest, at 9:05 o'clock this morning.

Senator Gorman had been in ill-health for several months, and had been confined to his home since January 16, when he suffered a serious attack of heart trouble. The disease was aggravated by a disorder of the stomach.

Several attacks followed the one in January and several times his life had been despaired of. A week ago Saturday he was taken seriously ill, but rallied from the attack. The following days he showed considerable improvement, and yesterday plans were made to take him to his country home at Laurel, Md., the early part of this week.

At 8 o'clock this morning he was given nourishment, and seemed to be in good spirits. Just one hour later he was stricken. Dr. Charles W. Brown was immediately summoned, but medical assistance was of no avail, and in five minutes Mr. Gorman had passed away.

Wife and Daughter at Bedside.

There were present at his bedside when he expired the Senator's wife, Miss Ada Gorman, his eldest daughter, and a trained nurse. Messages were immediately dispatched to the other children.

Immediately after the death, the Senator's married daughters arrived at the house. They are Mrs. W. J. Lambert and Mrs. R. A. Johnson, of this city, and Mrs. Stephen Gambrell, of London, England. The latter was called home by cable, and arrived in Washington about eight days ago.

The Capitol was notified of the death shortly after its occurrence, and a number of prominent persons were soon calling or sending messages of condolence and regrets.

Senate Immediately Adjourns.

The Senate at 12:10 o'clock this afternoon adjourned out of respect to the memory of Senator Gorman.

Although the illness had been of such long duration, and a fatal termination had been generally predicted, immediate members of the Senator's family seemed hopeful of his recovery to the last. While it is generally understood at the Capitol that the funeral will be held from the residence on Wednesday, and the interment will be in Oak Hill Cemetery, it was stated at the house late this afternoon that no definite arrangements had been decided upon either as to time or place.

Senator Gorman is survived by his widow and five children, Mrs. Wilton J. Lambert, Mrs. R. A. Johnson, and Miss Ada Gorman, of this city; Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., a member of the Maryland Legislature, and Mrs. Steven Gambrell, of London, England.

Consistent and Cheerful to End.

The Senator had been confined to his bed since the attack a week ago Saturday. When he awoke this morning he was given nourishment, and he talked freely with his wife and daughter for several minutes.

Plans for going to his country home were discussed, and he asked Mrs. Gorman how much longer she thought it would be necessary to wait before moving him to Laurel. He seemed especially anxious to get out of the city, believing that he would regain his health more quickly at his country home.

He was in the best of spirits, and was conscious up to the time of the attack. He asked the nurse to do several things for him, and impressed those who saw him this morning as being fully as well as he was yesterday.

Born at Woodstock, Md.

Arthur Pue Gorman was born at Woodstock, Howard county, Md., March 11, 1829. At the age of six he went with his parents to the place near Laurel, which remained his home up to the time of his death. Until 1852 he attended the public schools in Prince George county. Then he secured appointment as a page in the House of Representatives, where he attracted the attention of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, whom later he served as private secretary. He finally became postmaster of the House of Representatives.